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Rica, and also from Guatemala and Panama, New Grenada. Specimens in Acad. Mps. from Mexico and New Grenada, and in all other collections from everywhere else in Mexico and Central America.

Here endeth the *Icteridæ*, so far as the knowledge of the present writer doth warrant him in attempting to compass.

May 7th.

MR. VAUX, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Twenty-four members present.

The following was presented for publication :

"Notes on *Micropus leucopterus*." By Henry Shimer, M. D.

A letter was read from George W. Tryon, Jr., proposing to deposit his Conchological Library with the Academy on certain conditions, which, on resolution, was accepted. The conchological works consist of about 100 bound volumes, and 60 unbound volumes and pamphlets. With this addition to the Library of the Academy, it will contain nearly every known work published on conchology.

Prof. Leeds made some remarks on the inspiration of oxygen as a remedial agent. He stated that he had inhaled ten gallons, and a friend twelve gallons, without any apparent bad effect.

May 14th.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Forty members present.

The following was presented for publication :

"Contributions to the History of the Vertebrates of Mesozoic Periods in New Jersey and Pennsylvania." By E. D. Cope, A. M.

The death was announced of Dr. C. M. Diesing, of Vienna, Correspondent.

May 21st.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Twenty-seven members present.

The following were presented for publication :

"Descriptions of five new Unionidæ, &c." By Isaac Lea, LL. D.

"Description of a new genus of Plants." By Alphonso Wood.

May 28th.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Thirty-seven members present.

The following were elected correspondents :

E. E. Adams, D. D. ; Alexander Winchell, Ann Arbor, Mich. ; Henry Pleasants, Pottsville, Pa , and D. Antonio Raimondi, M. D., Lima, Peru.

[May,

The following were elected members :

Asa Whitney, George Whitney, John R. Whitney, Edward Clarke, Clarence H. Clark, Frank H. Clark, Theodore H. Morris, O. Nichols Beach, James N. Whelen, Wm. A. Whelen, Alexander Whilldin, Orlando Crease, Andrew I. Sloan, D. Murray Cheston, M. D., Edw. C. Knight, Frank Hazeltine, Wm. R. White, Jr., Daniel H. Rockhill, Franklin S. Wilson, Rev. J. G. Ralston, and Clarence S. Bement.

On favorable report of the Committee, the paper of Prof. Cope, read May 14th, was ordered to be published in the Journal.

On favorable report of the Committees, the following were ordered to be published :

Notes on *MICROPUS (LYGARUS) LEUCOPTERUS*. Say, ("The Chinch Bug.")
With an account of the great Epidemic Disease of 1865 among Insects.

BY HENRY SHIMER, A. M. M. D.,

Mount Carroll, Illinois.

During the few years preceding the summer of 1865, I was very favorably located for observing the great grain enemy of the West—"The Chinch Bug"—in the midst of one of the most important agricultural regions in the valley of the Mississippi, and with some personal interest in that direction. I gave the subject the most thorough investigation in all its bearings, during a period of several years, and therefore believe that I observed some facts worth recording, although it is an old subject—one upon which much has been written—much, however, upon mere conjecture or ephemeral observation, without sufficiently thorough investigation; hence, often widely departing from the truth. (See the various printed reports.)

With the wide-spread destruction that followed the rise and progress of the "Chinch Bug," most western men are quite well acquainted, and many in pocket sadly familiar. Under the genial influence of a favorable clime, the "chinch bug" attained the maximum of its development in the summer of 1864, in the extensive wheat and corn fields of the valley of the Mississippi; and in that single year, three-fourths of the wheat and one-half of the corn crop were destroyed throughout many extensive districts, comprising almost the entire North-west, with an estimated loss of more than one hundred millions of dollars in the currency that then prevailed; which, if thus continued for one hundred years, and estimating the value of money at the legal rates of our State, annually, would amount to the enormous sum of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-six millions of dollars lost to the farming community alone. By estimating the effect of this loss upon the various associated interests of the nation, and by observing the tendency of this insect, unchecked, to spread everywhere in this our rapidly developing country, we can easily see that it would fall short of the true estimate to place the entire loss to this continent, if uninterruptedly continued for one hundred years, equal to a sum sufficiently vast to engulf the present wealth of the world, and all from an apparently "insignificant insect"—a "bug," popularly unworthy of notice, as a single specimen.

In view of these great facts, I gave the subject my most untiring attention; the insect enemies of the chinch bug were carefully watched, everything bearing upon it was noted, hoping that some practical method might be developed, or some enemy discovered, that would lead us to hope for its ultimate control, if not destruction.

The ravages of the "chinch bug" have been marked with varying paroxysms, from year to year, for a long time, among the records of which it will be seen that Mr. Walsh (Transactions Ill. Agricultural Society,) estimates the loss in 1867.]